APRIL 12, 1776. THE NUMBER 63.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

IN CONGRESS, *March* 14, 1776.

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to the ſeveral Aſſemblies, Conventions, and Councils or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, immediately to cauſe all perſons to be diſarmed within their reſpective colonies who are notoriouſly diſaffected to the cauſe of America, or who have not aſſociated, and refuſe to aſſociate, to defend, by arms, theſe United Colonies againſt the hoſtile attempts of the Britiſh fleets and armies, and to apply the arms taken from ſuch perſons in each reſpective colony, in the firſt place, to the arming the continental troops raiſed in ſaid colony; in the next, to the arming ſuch troops as are raiſed by the colony for its own defence, and the reſidue to be applied to the arming the aſſociators: That the arms, when taken, be appraiſed by indifferent perſons, and ſuch as are applied to the arming continental troops to be paid by the Congreſs; and the reſidue by the reſpective Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Councils or Committees of Safety.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

To Mr. ALEXANDER PURDIE.

SIR,

THE independence of the colonies daily becomes more and more a topick of very anxious diſquiſition. The ſubject appears, in general, to lie under the difficulties of being miſrepreſented by our enemies, and miſunderſtood by ſome amongſt ourſelves. Without flattering myſelf that the following remarks will remove either, I ſhall be obliged by your inſerting them.

It may with certainty be affirmed, that among the ends which the colonies, from South Carolina to New York incluſively, had in view, when they began the preſent conteſt, *independence* held no place; and that the New England governments, if they had it in view at all, conſidered it as a remote and contingent object. The terrours of immediate oppreſſion engroſſed our minds too fully to leave much room for ambition. Admitting this fact with regard to New England (of which, however, I know no proof) it was not the effect of a ſeditious character in the people, but of a conſciouſneſs that by their union and populouſneſs they approached more nearly, than any ſingle colony, to that period of power when independence would have become a natural event, and dependence a political abſurdity. That the colonies were proceeding pretty rapidly to ſuch a period of power ſeems to be a point acknowledged, by all diſpaſſionate reaſoners on both ſides. The king's miniſters, indeed, have induced him to believe, and to tell his parliament, that our profeſſions of attachment and loyalty were meant only to amuſe, while we were meditating a general revolt. The heart of an American tells him that the charge is erroneous, and the ſingle external evidence of our having begun the war with ſo ſcanty a proviſion for its ſupport will prove it ſo to all the unprejudiced world. In truth, theſe profeſſions were founded in ſuch deep-rooted attachments, that *even now*, when our lives and properties are the ſport and prey of every tender's motley crew, that can *catch* them, many of our brethren ſhudder at the name of independence.

The uſe of words, without ſettling their determinate meanings, often occaſions diſputes with men whoſe ſentiments in reality exactly correſpond. This appears to be particularly the caſe in the preſent queſtion.

In many, the *name* of *independence* is accompanied with the terrifying ideas of an *everlaſting* ſeparation from Great Britain, of the deſtruction of the *fineſt conſtitution in the world* (as the phraſe is) and of the ſubſtitution of republican governments in the colonies. Then follow a dreadful train of domeſtick convulſions in each republick, of jealouſies, diſſentions, wars, and all their attendant miſeries, in the neighbouring republicks; in which form of government, they ſeem to imagine that nature breeds

All monſtrous, all prodigious things,
Abominable, unutterable, and worſe
Than fables yet have feign'd, or *fear conceiv'd*,
Gorgons and *hydras*, and *chimeras dire!*

Under the preſſure of real calamities, which, if actually felt, cannot be exceeded, do men find comfort in the contemplation of thoſe that are imaginary; and which, were we ſure they would befal us, might claim our preference, by being remote?

Others, with the ideas of the former, connect ſome dark myſterious ſcheme for *tricking* us into independence, to which moſt of our *continental* meaſures, however ſpeciouſly introduced, are ſuppoſed to be ultimately ſubſervient. Theſe men, my friends, are enemies to harmony. The motions of their ſpirits are dark and dull; and whatever be their profeſſions, or condition, let them not be truſted,

Of a much more numerous and reſpectable claſs are thoſe who think that our oppoſition is founded in a virtuous determination to defend our liberty againſt a tyranny inſtant and impending; that no ſacrifice, no ſuffering, ſhould divert us from the neceſſary means of effecting ſo important a purpoſe; that if, in the courſe of events, a declaration of independence ſhould become eſſential to our ſafety, we ſhould inſtantly adopt the meaſure, conſidering it not as a primary object of the war, but, in a ſecondary view, as a means of conducting it ſucceſsfully. Now I verily believe this is all that nine tenths of the *Congreſs* mean, notwithſtanding that the preſſes of *Philadelphia* have lately brought forth *Common Senſe*, *Montgomery*'s *Choſt*, and other *frightful forms*, to the no ſmall *terrour* of many of his majeſty's liege ſubjects.

Without attempting to prove that theſe fears are much of the ſame puerile caſt as thoſe with which the armour of an heroick and affectionate parent impreſſed the ſon of Hector, I ſhall endeavour to ſhow, that the propriety of ſpeedily declaring a *temporary* independence, at leaſt, may be derived from a circumſtance more univerſally intereſting and ſolid than from the *machinations* of the Congreſs.

It is confeſſed, on all hands, that we cannot continue the war, with very proſperous hopes, unleſs we can be ſupplied from foreign countries with warlike ſtores, with many neceſſaries, of which the reſtrictions on Britiſh trade deprive us, and unleſs ſome market be furniſhed for the productions of our labour. Accordingly men expect with impatience the freedom of exportation, when this trade may be puſhed to the utmoſt extent. But, alas! in the ſmall eſſays we have already made, we have found foreigners reſerved and cold. They will tell us, "In juſtice to your "veracity, we muſt believe that you will "be cordially reconciled to Great Britain, "ſo ſoon as certain acts of parliament "ſhall be repealed; now, as ſhe cannot "carry on a vigorous war without you, "ſhe muſt either ſit a paſſive ſpectator "of our triumph, and of her own ruin, "or repeal the acts, and, in conjunction "with you, take vengeance for our "friendly intentions, before we have re"ceived any advantage from them. We "cannot, therefore, hazard ſo much with "ſo precarious a proſpect of an equiva"lent. We inſiſt not that you ſhould "declare an everlaſting ſeparation from "Britain, and thereby cut off all proſpect "of an honourable renewal of old friend"ſhips, but that you will, with the free"dom, ſolemnity, and good faith of "ſovereign ſtates, enter into a *treaty of* "*commerce* for a certain time, and into a "*treaty of neutrality*, at leaſt, ſhould our "efforts to ſerve you produce a rupture "with that power." A commerce thus eſtabliſhed would be beneficial, and honourable. Such manly and vigorous conduct would render us reſpectable to foreigners, and formidable to our enemies. But if we can only venture to *ſteal* a foreign trade, I can ſee nothing but diſappointment, diſgrace, and contempt, from all quarters. In the one caſe, the malice of our enemies will be awed into moderation, by the increaſe of our power; in the other, by its decline, they may enjoy, uncontrouled by any other paſſion, the rich proſpect of a revenge inſatiable. Here, however, *independence* ſteps in to terrify us. For my part, I ſee no terrour in it; but in an unconditional dependence, which ſeems at preſent our only alternative, I ſee a thouſand. It wears, indeed, the rugged aſpect of virtue; but, like the ſhield of Pallas, it petrifies alone the timid and the baſe: It is the invincible guardian of the brave and virtuous.

I fancy that many qualms on this ſubject would be overcome, if men would more thoroughly conſider how very far we have already proceeded in effecting independence; and that many, who have engaged in this buſineſs, are irrevocably deſtined to the cord, whatever vain hopes they may entertain of drawing out a few

ſtrands from it, by an ill-timed and dangerous moderation. I apprehend that independence could, in no way, be more explicitly announced than by diſſolving the government on which it depended, and forming one with which it is utterly incompatible. "Beſides the overturning from "without, governments are *diſſolved* "from within, when the *legiſlature is altered*," are the words of mr. Locke. We have not only altered the legiſlature, but exerciſed the judicial, the executive, and every other power of independent ſovereignty, except the leaſt conſiderable one, of negotiating with foreign ſtates. Why have we ſo unanimouſly and cheerfully aſſumed the greater acts of ſovereignty, and yet heſitate about the leſſer? If the abſolute neceſſity of commencing the conteſt directed us, inſenſibly, to the former, why tremble when the neceſſity of continuing it as abſolutely directs us to the latter? I am at a loſs to give an anſwer, except that we ſhall be obliged to call ourſelves, what for ſome months we have really been, *independent*. In this dread *ſound* our terrours ſeem to be comprehended. And ſhall we, by ſilent ſtealth, draw all its good effects, and ſhamefully deny our benefactor? I confeſs this conduct reſembles more the dark guilt of rebellion than the manly candour of a righteous reſiſtance. While *Congreſſes*, *Conventions*, *Councils of Safety*, *military arrangements*, *courts* of *admiralty*, *county-committee courts*, *colonial ſheriffs*, &c. are freſh in their memories, will our enemies believe us when we tell them we meant not to be independent? So mean a ſubterfuge would ſerve only to add the inſolent laſh of contempt to the ſcourge they have prepared for us.

The expectation of *peace* and *reconciliation* ſtill foſters the irreſolution of ſome men. The vague, unauthenticated hints of peace, which were the harbingers of my lord North's *olive branch*, divided our councils, and enervated our preparations for defence. This, it might have been thought, would have furniſhed us, and on no very reaſonable terms, with the wiſdom of experience; but ſome, under an infatuation without example, are now deluded with an artifice of the ſame kind. We fondly expect commiſſioners of peace. The king, on the contrary, tells us expreſsly, that he ſhall ſend them to receive the *ſubmiſſions* of the *penitent rebels*, and that they ſhall be accompanied with a very *reſpectable force*. This very reſpectable, very humane, and peace-compelling force, is neither more or leſs than all which they could at preſent muſter for our deſtruction. One of his ſervants tells us, we may obtain any thing by a *conſtitutional* application; while another, in his preſence, who has the ſole power of enabling us to try the experiment, ſhould we incline, refuſes by his concurrence to make it poſſible. And could this be done by the author of a late pathetick letter? It is adding inſult to injury, with a vengeance*.

Their ſmiles are not to be truſted; their reſentment ſhould not be dreaded; the treachery of the firſt is not leſs formidable than the effects of the laſt.

Be aſſured, my countrymen, that they would,
Under fair pretence of friendly ends,
With well-plac'd words of glozing courteſy,
Baited with reaſons not unplauſible,
Wind them into the eaſy-hearted man,
And hug him into ſnares.

I am, ſir, yours, &c.

A. B.

* *General Clinton and lord Dunmore, in their late conference with col. Corbin.*

CAMBRIDGE, *March* 21.

THE joy of our friends in Boſton, on ſeeing the victorious and gallant troops of their country inter the town almoſt at the heels of their barbarous oppreſſors, was inexpreſſibly great. [illegible] gratulations which ſoon afterwards took place, between thoſe of the neareſt connexions in life, for a long time cruelly rent aſunder by the tyranny of our implacable enemies, ſurpaſſes deſcription. From ſuch a ſet of beings, the preſervation of property was not expected; and it was found that a great part of the evacuated houſes had been pillaged, the furniture broke and deſtroyed, and many of the buildings greatly damaged. It is worthy of notice, however, that the buildings belonging to the hon. John Hancock, eſq; particularly his elegant mauſion-houſe, were left in good order. All the linen and woollen goods, except ſome that might be ſecreted, were carried off by the enemy. All the ſalt and moloſſes, which they could find, were deſtroyed. The enemy alſo deſtroyed great quantities of effects belonging to themſelves which they could not carry off, ſuch as gun carriages, and other carriages of various kinds, houſe furniture, &c. together with a quantity of flour and hay. All their forts, batteries, redoubts, and breaſtworks, remain entire and conplete. They left many of their heavieſt cannon, mounted on carriages, and ſeveral of them charged; all of them were either ſpiked up, or had a trunnion beat off. They alſo left ſeveral of their largeſt mortars; quantities of cannon ſhot, ſhells, numbers of ſmall-arms, and other inſtruments of war, have been found in many parts of the town, thrown off the wharves, concealed in vaults, or broken in pieces. In the fort on Bunker's Hill, ſeveral hundred good blankets were found. It is ſaid about 15 or 20 of the king's horſes have been alſo taken up in the town; and it is thought about the ſame number of Tories remain behind, all the reſt being gone with the fleet.

The priſoners, who were long confined in jail, were cruelly carried off in irons.

Tueſday evening the enemy ſet fire to the block-houſe and barracks at the caſtle, and yeſterday they were employed at the ſame place in blowing up and demoliſhing the fortifications.

A part of the continental army are now employed in fortifying Fort Hill, in Boſton, to ſecure the town againſt any attacks which may be made by the enemy's ſhips of war.

The enemy's fleet, conſiſting of about 100 ſail, ſtill lie between the Caſtle and Nantaſket.

We have ſince heard they have all put to ſea, by their courſe ſuppoſed to be bound for Halifax.

Two veſſels arrived at Portſmouth the beginning of this week, and brought in ſix tuns of gunpowder.

We have juſt learned that between 90 and 100 pieces of cannon, 2 or 3000 buſhels of wheat, and a vaſt quantity of coal, have been found in Boſton, alſo upwards of 100 horſes.

NEW YORK, *March* 28.

BY the Albany poſt we are informed that letters had juſt come to hand in Albany, informing that governour Carleton, one morning, had ſhot 17 of his men, for refuſing to fight; that the few forces under his command, as well as the people in general in Quebeck, were much divided; that our forces amounted to 5700 men, and many on their march, which, when joined, would augment our army to upwards of 6000, and that our troops were to ſtorm the city the 20th of March.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge.

"Col. Mifflin had yeſterday an interview with major Small, who informed him that they expected the commiſſioners to treat with the Congreſs, and that the duke of Grafton was one of them. He alſo informed, that they (in Boſton) heard that general Clinton and his troops were taken."---[Lies all.]

arrived here, from Halifax; and Saturday laſt brigadier-general Heath, with Stark's, Webb's, Bond's, Patterſon's, and Greton's regiments, arrived here from the ſame place, by way of New London.

Part of col. Dayton's battalion from Elizabeth Town, and ſeveral companies from Connecticut, came to town laſt week alſo; ſo that we now have here about 8000 men.

Tueſday laſt arrived here from Philadelphia brigadier-general baron De Woedike, the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, and ſeveral other gentlemen.

By intelligence from Cambridge, of the 24th of March, the whole fleet was lying in Nantaſket road.

NEWBERN, *March* 22.

THE Committee of Safety for this diſtrict have ordered col. Caſwell, commanding-officer of the Newbern battalion of minute-men to march immediately to Brunſwick, to join the other forces of this province in oppoſing general Clinton, who is arrived there with conſiderable force. The committee have alſo ordered 750 of the militia of the ſeveral counties in this diſtrict to march under col. Caſwell, and we expect in 12 or 15 days to have 15,000 men embodied againſt governour Martin's cut-throat army; for by a depoſition of a maſter of a veſſel who lately fell into the hands of capt. Collett, *that little atrocious villain*, he told him general Clinton's army was to ſpare neither age nor ſex, except a few young ladies, who were to be ſaved for their private pleaſures. Americans, rouſe, rouſe your reſentment againſt the ſavage brutes, and let your indignation fall with tenfold vengeance on the heads of theſe murderers, the pious troops of George III. *the father of his people.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 12.

LAST Saturday capt. James Barron arrived in town with deſpatches from the ſecretary of ſtate for governour Eden of Maryland, which he took from on board a ſmall veſſel that had been ſent by lord Dunmore to carry them to Annapolis. They were in the cuſtody of a certain mr. Roſs from Fort Pitt, an old offender, and an aſſociate of the infamous Connolly.

The packet contained three letters The firſt, dated Nov. 10th, only ſerves to announce his lordſhip's ſucceeding the earl of Dartmouth as ſecretary for the American department. The ſecond, of Dec. 23d, encloſed the act of parliament for ſeizing American property; and aſſures him of his majeſty's being determined, in concurrence with his parliament, to purſue the moſt *vigorous meaſures for reducing his rebellious ſubjects in North America;* and then cloſes with the king's exhortation to the people of his government, couched in terms of the ſame import which we have already ſeen in ſundry proclamations from his governours. The third letter, being more intereſting, is inſerted at full length, and is as follows:

WHITEHALL, *Dec.* 23, 1775.

SIR,

IT was not till the 27th of November that your deſpatch to lord Dartmouth, of the 27th of Auguſt, was received here; when I had the honour of laying it before the king; and I have it in command from his majeſty to expreſs to you his majeſty's approbation of your *zeal for the publick ſervice*, and of the *unalterable attachment* you have ſhewn to his perſon and government, from the firſt commencement of the preſent unhappy diſputes, which have involved his majeſty's *faithful ſervants* in the colonies in difficulties and diſtreſs, that are only to be equalled by the fortitude with which they are born.

Your letter contains a great deal of *very uſeful information*, and your *confidential communication of the characters of individu-*

England, is of *great advantage;* and you may rest assured, that every *possible precaution* will be used that *no part of your letter shall transpire.*

An armament consisting of seven regiments, with a fleet of frigates and small ships, is now in readiness to proceed to the *southern colonies*, in order to *attempt* the restoration of legal government in that part of America. It will proceed, in the first place, to North Carolina, and from thence either to South Carolina or Virginia, as circumstances of greater or less advantage shall point out. If to the latter, it may have *very important consequences to the colony under your government;* and therefore, you will do well to consider of every means by which you may, *in conjunction with lord Dunmore*, give facility and assistance to its operations.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GEO: GERMAIN.

Deputy governour EDEN.

Lord Dunmore has issued a proclamation forbidding goods of any kind being sold to persons on shore, on penalty of imprisonment to the seller, and forfeiture of the vessel and cargo to which they belonged. He has also, in obedience to the late act of parliament, seized a great deal of American property, and sold it at publick auction; for this very singular reason, because the owners did not incline to stay on board his fleet and starve, or run the risk of falling victims to the jail distemper.----The doctrine of reprisal appears to be now very applicable, and there is no doubt but its influence will extend to the securing of all British property throughout the colonies, to compensate for the many heavy losses we have sustained, by burning of towns, &c. &c. &c. and the damages likely to accrue from the piratical war now carrying on under the sanction of our *gracious king* and his *obedient and loyal parliament*.

By two deserters who came into York last Sunday, from Goodrich's pink, commanded by one Picket of the Eastern Shore, we learn that the tenders took off our capes a French sloop with 150 barrels of powder and 250 stand of arms; there were three engineers on board likewise, whom the governour ordered to be put in irons. They also inform, that lord Dunmore has fitted out a vessel with 16 oars, that carries 50 men, 6 three-pounders, and 12 swivels; and that another was on the stocks, under the inspection of old Goodrich.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, *dated April* 2, 1776.

"From the French islands we learn, that they have been hitherto prevented from getting supplies for us from Old France by *British assurances* that the quarrel was quickly to be made up; but, now that this is discovered to be all *finesse*, they say we may rely on speedy and large supplies from them.----The King's friends (as they are called) in parliament, have declared, that the plan is to subdue America before they even *offer pardons*, and then it is to be with *such exceptions as they choose* ----We learn that a pretty strong attack is intended to be made in Virginia this spring. It behoves you, therefore, to be prepared to meet the storm, with firmness and effect."

The Hon. the Congress have ordered reprisals to be made upon the vessels and cargoes of all inhabitants of Great Britain, and permit the fitting out of armed vessels to cruise on the enemies of the United Colonies.

Deaths.] THOMAS RUFFIN, esq; captain in the 6th regiment.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHESTERFIELD, *March* 26, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately. JAMES SPILLER.

AS GENERAL LEE must in great measure regulate the motions of the continental troops under his command according to the internal force of the colony, the committees of the different counties are requested to send into head-quarters a return of their minute-men, with the state and condition of their arms.

Williamsburg, *April* 8, 1776.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land in *Hanover* county, containing 212 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-house, two stories high, 40 feet long and 18 feet wide, a good kitchen, storehouse, stable, and new garden, *&c.* the place healthy and pleasant, and in an agreeable neighbourhood, about 18 miles from *Hanover* town. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms of the subscriber, on the premises.

(4) JOHN THORNTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 12, 1776.

TAKEN out of a drawer in my store, on *Sunday* the 24th of *March*, a red morocco instrument case, with a plain lock, containing upwards of 200l. paper currency, many of the bills marked on the back with the number of pounds, also a promissory note of *John Hatley Norton*, esqr's, for 150l. sterling, a bond filled up in *James Pride*'s name, of *James City*, for 131l. 1s. 6d. with sundry other papers. Whoever will deliver the said instrument and contents safe to me shall have a reward of 40 dollars, and 10l. on conviction of the thief. Col. *Mason*, col. *Blackburn*, mr. *David Ross*, and mr. *Robert Matthews*, will greatly oblige me by informing me of the numbers of the 12l. and 8l. bills I received from them.

M. DICKINSON.

N. B. I have a couple of *YOUNG NEGROES* to dispose of, a boy and girl, which have been brought up to household work; the girl is an excellent sempstress. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying as above.

To be SOLD at Pine Neck, *in* York *county, on* Thursday *the 9th of* May, *to the highest bidders, if fair, otherwise next fair day.*

BETWEEN 3 and 400 barrels of *Indian* corn, carts, ploughs, and sundry plantation utensils, belonging to the estate of mrs. *Mary Lightfoot*, deceased. Credit will be allowed till the 10th day of *October* next, the purchasers giving bond and security to

WILLIAM ALLEN, executor.

COMMITTED *to the publick jail in* Williamsburg; *a runaway negro man named WILL, who says he belongs to* Richard Batte *in* Chesterfield *county. He is 6 feet high, of a yellowish complexion, about* 30 *years old, and has worked at the carpenter's trade. His owner is desired to apply for him, and pay charges.*

PETER PELHAM.

STOLEN or STRAYED from mr. *William Pierce*'s, in *Westmoreland* county, the 10th of this instant (*April*) a flea-bitten gray horse about 14 hands and a half high, about 10 years old, has a hanging mane and switch tail, is a natural pacer, and goes well. He has been lately worked in the plough, by which his thighs are a little rubbed with the traces; but he has no brand, that I can now recollect. As he was seen in the morning, and found missing in a very short time after, it is imagined he must have been stolen, or taken to be kept up for work; as, upon being missed, he was diligently looked after. In either case I will give 5l. on conviction of the offender, or 30s. will be paid to any person who brings the horse to mr. *William Pierce*, or mr. *Alexander Sparks* at *Westmoreland* courthouse, on account of WILLIAM BLACK.

*** I have a set of SURGEONS CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS, which I would part with on very reasonable terms.

YORICK, in high health and great perfection, stands at *Mount Airy*, in the county of *Richmond*, to cover mares at his usual price of 3l. 5s. Pasturage given, but no ensurance against escapes.

JOHN WHELDON.

A COMPLETE FULLING MILL is now finishing on *Lansdown* mill-dam, in *Richmond* county, where all manner of *fulling*, *shearing*, *pressing*, and *dying*, will be performed, on the most reasonable terms, by

LAWRENCE M'KINNY.

CARELESS, a beautiful chestnut colt, full 15 hands high, will cover mares at *Wilton*, in *Henrico*, at 3l. the season, or 20s. the leap, cash. His sire was *Fearnought*, his dam a full bred mare, the property of the late col. *Baylor*.

PEYTON RANDOLPH.

THE Committee of Safety being informed that doubts had arisen in the colony whether minute companies, reduced by enlistments into the regular service, ought to meet and perform training duty monthly, before they are again complete, are of opinion, upon considering the ordinance, that such training duty should not be performed until the company so reduced shall be recruited to the full number.

EDMUND PENDLETON, president.

TREASURY OFFICE, *April* 5, 1776.

PURSUANT *to the directions of the General Convention, I have appointed mr.* John H. Norton *to sign the new treasury notes of the denomination of* 12s. 6d. 10s. *and* 5s. *in the room of major* Josiah Parker, *who is engaged in other publick service. Mr.* Norton, *with major* George Lyne, *will also sign the bills of* 20s.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

N. B. *It is hoped and expected that the sheriffs, clerks, and inspectors, will,* without fail, *settle all their accounts and pay the several balances due to the treasury in the course of this month, as no indulgences can be given.*

To be SOLD at *STRATFORD*,

A CONSIDERABLE *part of the personal estate of the late Hon.* Philip Ludwell Lee, *esq; consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles, too tedious to particularise. The sale will begin on* Monday *the* 15*th of* April, *if fair, otherwise next fair day, and continue until the whole is sold. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on bond and security for all articles above* 40s. *but, on failure of punctual payment, the bonds to carry interest from the day of sale.* *The ADMINISTRATORS.*

TEN POUNDS REWARD,

STOLEN from the subscriber in *Chesterfield*, near *Petersburg*, the 22d of *November* last, a yellow bay mare 15 years old, about 14 hands high, low in flesh, and with foal, much on the raw bone order, some scalds by a fistula, but cannot say whether or not they appear, saddle spots on both sides, hanging mane and broom tail, branded on the near buttock H, and goes an easy slow shuffling pace when rode with a curb bridle. I have reason to believe she was taken by *John Bevill*, jun. as I understand he sold such a one near *Flat Rock* church, in the lower end of *Lunenburg*. Whoever brings me the said mare, or gives me such intelligence that I get her again, shall have 40s. or the above reward on conviction of the thief.

JOHN AMONET.

STRAYED from *Williamsburg*, the first of this month (*April*) a rusty black mare about 13 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, paces slowly, and branded on the near buttock WW in a piece. It is expected she will make for *Hanover*, where she was bred. Whoever delivers her to *George Dabney*, jun. in *Hanover*, shall have a reward of 20s.

THE ſubſcriber having removed to *Capahoſick* ferry, which mr. *Thomas Harwood* lately kept, promiſes the ſtricteſt attention to the ſpeedy paſſage of travellers, and good entertainment for themſelves and horſes.

THOMAS STUBBS.

Wanted immediately,

MONEY for BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn by

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

COLCHESTER, *March* 23, 1776.

SPADILLE ſtands this ſeaſon at *Craddock Vaughan's*, near *Lunenburg* courthouſe, to cover mares at 20s. the leap, ready money, and 50s. for the ſeaſon. Good paſturage for mares, and the utmoſt care ſhall be taken of them, but we will not be anſwerable for any that may get away.

DOUGLAS & WILKINS.

FALMOUTH, *March* 25, 1776.

WILLIAM SMITH takes this method to acquaint his friends, and the publick in general, that he intends to open tavern, on *Monday* the 22d day of *April* next, in the houſe lately occupied by col. *George Weedon*, in the town of *Frederickſburg*. He has laid in a good ſtock of liquors, and will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to give general ſatisfaction.

N. B. A good *COOK WENCH* wanted, on hire.

STRAYED from *Brown's Quarter*, in *Charles City*, on *Saturday* the 2d of *March*, a BAY MARE 5 years old this ſpring, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and long tail, three feet white up to the footlock, and ſome black ſpots in the white joint hoofs, branded on the near buttock, but I do not remember what. I had the mare of mr. *Edmund Duke*, in *Goochland*, where I expect ſhe is gone, as ſhe was at capt. *Royſter's* the *Wedneſday* following, and ſince then I have not heard of her. I will give 20s. to any perſon that will bring her to me, and 10s. if delivered to mr. *Edmund Duke*, in *Goochland;* and if ſtolen, I will give 40s. on conviction of the thief.

HENRY DUKE.

STRAYED from *Freeman's* bridge, *Suſſex* county, the laſt day of *February*, two mares, both with foal; one a ſorrel, which was very forward, and muſt be near foaling; the other a gray, with one if not both glaſs eyes; their brand, if any, forgot. I will give 40s. to have them returned.

(tf) WILLIAM CLAIBORNE.

FOUND near *Williamsburg*, by a negro fellow, a RIFLE GUN ſtamped on the top of the barrel CRW in a triangle, the ſpring of the box out, and is rifled with twelve rifles. The owner may have her by applying to capt. *Dickinſon*, and paying the expenſe of advertiſing.

ESSEX county, *March* 26, 1776.

WE intend to leave the colony immediately. *John Shedden. Robert Paul. Thomas Hannay. James Patoun.*

WHEREAS I ſome time ago bargained with *James Flynn* for a piece of land lying in *Mecklenburg* county, and as a conſideration for which gave my bond for 70l. payable the 10th day of *January* 1776; and whereas I have ſince diſcovered it will be with difficulty, and perhaps totally out of the power of ſaid *Flynn*, to make me a lawful title to ſaid land, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons whatſoever from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I will not pay the amount till I am ſatisfied with my right.

JOHN FLYNN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 29, 1776.

THE Committee of Safety will, on *Monday* the 15th of *April*, proceed to the appointment of officers for the ſeveral companies of MARINES in the naval department. All perſons, deſirous of preferment therein, are requeſted to attend on that day.

By order of the committee.

EDMUND PENDLETON, preſident.

ANY perſon in or about this city who will undertake to paſture for a gentleman in the lower parts of the country, about to move higher up, upwards of 200 head of CATTLE, of all ſorts, and to ſell out of the ſtock, next ſummer and fall, what may be fit for market, is deſired to lodge his terms with the PRINTER.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land on *Pamunkey* river, *Hanover* county, about a mile below *Rocky Mill*, containing 600 acres, or thereabouts, whereon is a large dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, and all neceſſary outhouſes, in good repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in *Louiſa* county.

(tf) DAVID HOOPS.

OSCAR, a beautiful ſorrel, 5 feet 3 inches high (got by *Young Snip*, his dam by lord *Morton's* Arabian, his grandam by *Old Crab*, his great grandam by the *Bald Galloway*, his great great grandam by *Darley's* Arabian, out of *Bay Bolton's* dam) and in high perfection, ſtands this year to cover mares at mr. *Alexander Shaw's* plantation on *Monk's Neck*, about 8 miles above *Peterſburg*, in *Dinwiddie* county, where there are between 3 and 400 acres of as fine paſturage as any in the lower parts of the colony, great part of it being exceeding fine meadow. Mares that come by the ſeaſon will be taken great care of, and returned in good order, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may eſcape. A piſtole ready money, or a guinea if booked, for the ſingle leap, or three piſtoles by the ſeaſon.

NEILL BUCHANAN, jun.

WHEREAS on the 20th of *March* laſt I paſſed two bonds to a certain *John Gilbert* of *Louiſa*, the one for the ſum of 55l. which becomes due the 1ſt day of *May* 1776, the other for 20l. which becomes due the 20th of *October* 1776; and whereas I gave him theſe bonds in conſequence of a purchaſe of land, ſince which I underſtand the ſaid *Gilbert* cannot make a good title thereto: I therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of either of ſaid bonds, as I ſhall not pay them till I get a good title to the land.

MINTIREE JONES.

THE noted ſwift horſe TRISTRAM SHANDY, now in full health and vigour, ſtands at *Beverley Plain*, in the lower end of *Caroline* county, and covers mares this ſeaſon at 50s. Good paſturage gratis, and great care taken of the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away. *Triſtram Shandy* was got by *Moreton's Traveller*, his dam by *Janus*, out of a very fine *Engliſh* mare.

4‖ JAMES UPSHAW.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at Cabin Point, *for ready money, either by the hogſhead or barrel,*

FOURTEEN hogſheads of rum, ſeven of which are old *Jamaica* and *Demarara* ſpirit, the remainder good *Weſt India* rum. Alſo 700 wt. of copper-coloured indigo of the beſt quality.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

FIGURE will ſtand at my plantation on *Allen's* creek, in *Mecklenburg* county, where mr. *Macharg* keeps ſtore, and will cover mares at 5l. the ſeaſon. A very extenſive paſture, well ſet with timothy and clover, and under as good fence as any in the colony, is prepared for the mares; and notwithſtanding I verily believe there is little danger of a mare's eſcaping, or being hurt in any reſpect whatever, I do not chooſe to make myſelf liable. *Figure* was got by old *Figure*, an imported horſe of doctor *Hamilton's*, of *Maryland*, out of mr. *Brent's* running mare *Ebony; Ebony* was got by *Othello*, out of mr. *Tasker's* imported mare *Selima*.

PEYTON SKIPWITH.

MECKLENBURG, *March* 6, 1776.

JOLLY ROGER will ſtand this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's, in *Mecklenburg*, to cover mares at 3l. the ſeaſon, or 18s. the leap. The money for the ſeaſon may be diſcharged by the payment of 40s. before the laſt day of *Auguſt* next, and not after; for the leap money, no credit will be given. I have fine paſtures, well fenced, and, great care ſhall be taken of mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away. *Jolly Roger* (not long ſince the property of mr. *Peter Stoner*) was got by *Jolly Roger*, his dam by *Dabſter*, his grandam was the noted *Mary Grey*, imported by *Ralph Wormeley*, eſq; remarkable for her ſpeed.

‖ FRANCIS RUFFIN.

ROWANTY, *March* 1, 1776.

THE noted horſe *OLD PARTNER*, as vigorous as ever he was, will cover mares this ſeaſon at my houſe in *Dinwiddie*, about 16 miles from *Peterſburg*, on the main road from thence to *Halifax* town, at the low prices, (having conſidered the ſcarcity of money) of 3l. the ſeaſon, and 20s. the leap. The leap money to be in hand; if booked, 30s. Thoſe whom I know to be careful may have the pregnancy of their mares enſured for 6l. Excellent paſturage, under very ſtrong fences, and entertainment for ſervants attending mares, gratis. The greateſt attention will be paid to the mares, but I cannot be anſwerable for eſcapes and thefts.

(5) ROBERT SKIPWITH.

NORTH RIVER, GLOUCESTER *county*, *March* 4, 1776.

THE *beautiful high bred cheſtnut horſe DAMON, full 5 feet 5 inches high, and well proportioned, now riſing* 8 *years old, and in the higheſt perfection, ſtands at my plantation in* Glouceſter, *and will cover mares at* 4l. *the ſeaſon, or* 30s. *the leap. The gentlemen who ſend mares to him muſt ſend the money, or a promiſſory note payable on demand, otherwiſe they will not be received. I have very fine paſtures for the mares, and will have great care taken of them, but will not be lable for any that may ſtray away.*

(6) *MANN PAGE, jun.*

To be SOLD,

THE plantation where I now live, containing 320 acres of land, about three miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new brick dwelling-houſe 54 feet by 32, with four rooms, and a flufh paſſage, below ſtairs, and five rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the building well executed, a brick kitchen 32 feet by 16, two rooms below, and two above ſtairs, with all other neceſſary offices, in good repair, and ſeveral orchards of the beſt kind of fruit trees. This ſeat being well known, I think a more accurate deſcription unneceſſary. The time of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and the terms known by applying to mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

(tf) ROBERT NEWSUM.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum; Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.